

Clark Re-Elected Head Of Tailors' Ass'n

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 12.—The National Association of Negro Tailors closed the Seventy-Sixth Session here last week with the selection of New York as the 1927 Convention City. Mr. L. H. Clark of New York was re-elected president; Mr. M. H. Tyson of Burlington, N. C., was re-elected secretary; Mr. M. Tyson, of Hartford, Conn., was elected second vice president; Mr. H. H. Hare, of New York, was elected chairman of the executive committee. Hartford gave her all to make the stay of the delegates a pleasant one.

AMER. NEGRO ACADEMY HOLDS ANNUAL MEETING

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 30.—The twenty-ninth annual meeting of the American Negro Academy was held in this city Monday and Tuesday. Opting for the outlook for the future in science, literature and art were given by the delegates. Papers were read at open sessions by Prof. Alain Leroy Locke, Rev. Charles D. Dabney, of New York City; Mr. W. P. Dabney, of Cincinnati, Ohio; and Arthur Schomburg of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Business sessions of the academy were held in the library of the Mu-So-Lit Club and the open sessions in the Cleveland Community Center.

The Academy was organized March 5, 1897; its founder being the lamented Rev. Alexander Cromwell; its objects, the promotion of literature, science and art; the culture of a form of intellectual taste, the fostering of higher education; the publication of scholarly works; and the defense of the Negro from vicious assault.

The Occasional Papers cover every phase of the "Negro Problem" and are on file in all the principal libraries and educational institutions of the country. Paper No. 1—"The Shame of America, or the Negro's Case Against the Republic," by A. H. Grimke; and No. 22—"The Challenge of the Disfranchised, a Plea for the Enforcement of the 15th Amendment," by J. W. Cromwell; are now being circulated.

SCHOMBURG MADE PRESIDENT AGAIN

The American Negro Academy held its 29th annual convention here Monday and Tuesday, with business sessions at the Mu-so-lit club, and open meetings at the Cleveland community center. The association was organized in 1897 by the Rev. Alexander Crummel to promote development of literature, science and art, and to foster publication of scholarly works by Negroes.

"American Literary Tradition and the Negro," was the subject of a paper presented by Dr. Alain Leroy Locke. Arthur A. Schomburg, of New York, president of the academy, discussed the origin and development

of Masonry among Negroes, and W. P. Dabney presented a treatise on "Cincinnati's Colored Citizens."

Resolutions were passed expressing appreciation of the academy for distinguished services of three members who died during the year—Chaplain Theophilus G. Steward, retired army officer, of Wilberforce, Ohio; John E. Bruce, publicist and newspaper correspondent of New York City, and Judge Robert H. Terrell, of the municipal court. Each of the latter had been decorated with the Liberian Order of African Redemption, for special service rendered the little African republic.

Officers were elected as follows: Arthur A. Schomburg, New York, president; Lafayette M. Hershay, J. R. Clifford, W. P. Dabney and Jos. France, vicepresidents; Thomas M. Dent, recording secretary; Robert A. Pelham, corresponding secretary; F. H. M. Murray, treasurer, and John W. Cromwell, librarian and historiographer. The executive committee is: L. Z. Johnson, chairman; Kelly Miller, A. Leroy Locke, H. P. Slaughter and George M. Lightfoot.

WOULD FORM BODIES TO AID CIVIL RIGHTS

Spread Negro Organization
Over the Country to Keep
Alive the Spirit of Independence.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 3.—Colored Americans are urged to form Declaration of Independence Leagues, committees or subcommittees of existing bodies, for the purpose of carrying on unusual agitation for civil rights, basing the agitation specifically on the preamble of the Declaration where it upholds equality, life-protection, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. Mass meetings Feb. 12, 14, Lincoln-Douglass Day; March 5, Crispus Attucks Day; April 19, Battle of Lexington and Concord, June 17, Bunker Hill Day; which paved the way for the Declaration; and then on July 4th, every time demanding that Pres. Coolidge abolish federal segregation, and se-

curing publicity. Fight every wrong reciting the Declaration as a ground all through this 150th anniversary year.

Let 1926 Lincoln-Douglass Day meetings be greatest ever.

Every race body can take up this special campaign by a subcommittee. Call white America to its duty of enforcing the document, is the plan suggested by the National Equal Rights League.

Race Congress Issues Its Call For April Meet

Dr. W. H. Jernagin, president of the National Race Congress of America, issued a call this week for the assembling of the eleventh annual session, designated as the legislative session of the Congress, at Mt. Carmel Baptist Church, April 6 to 8.

Business sessions will begin the morning of April 7. All local units, churches, fraternal societies, civic and other organizations are requested to be represented. The Congress will discuss the intermarriage bill, the Jim-crow bill, the Gasque school measure and the habing beach bill.

The McKinley anti-lynching bill, the Industrial Commission bill will come up for special endorsement. Senators and Representatives will address the sessions.

RACE CONGRESS TO FACE ISSUES VITAL TO NEGRO AT D. C. MEET APRIL 6-8

Will Deal With Cases Of Intolerance, Both At Home And Abroad, As Revealed During 1925

SEGREGATION WILL BE ATTACKED BY MEMBERS

Organization Of Negro Farmers And Disfranchisement Practices In South Among Issues.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Mar. 31—All things are said to be in readiness for the 11th annual session of the National Race Congress of America, which will meet in this city from April 6-8. Rev. Dr. Wm. H. Jernagin, president of the Congress, has sent out a call for all the outstanding leaders and institutions of the colored Americans to be represented at the meeting, which it is anticipated will be the greatest in the history of the organization.

Failure of the dominant group in control of the American government to do justice nationally and internationally in relation to darker races, was announced Saturday as the principle basis for discussion of the Congress.

Segregation An Issue

Segregation of darker races not only in the government departments at Washington, but in the West Indies, Central America and in the German Cameroons, East Africa and Togoland, where the United States has a treaty under the British mandatory will be the chief principle of racial interrelationship before the congress.

This discussion will cover the Blease jim-crow car bill for the District of Columbia and Caraway anti-miscegenation measure now before Congress. The record of the American Negro in establishment of the American government, and more especially in the world war, will be the basis of resolutions it is said which are to be used in connection with campaigns of nine Senators for reelection as to their congressional record. The Gasque school bill, it is said, will be "explained" to the country, as it affects Negroes dwell-

ing in Federal territory.

The question of properly organizing the colored farmers will be among the chief topics to be considered.

Republics to Be Represented

Haiti and Liberia, subjects of special pronouncements in platforms of the Republican party, because of interest of colored Americans in these black republics, are expected to be represented in the congress, for officials of which the Haitian sculptor, Normil Charles, is now executing several busts, to be unveiled during the sessions. The entire program will comprehend a survey of unrest of darker races of the world, as it affects the power of dominant groups to perpetuate control without administration of justice.

The Haitian group is expected to set forth to the congress its contention that the United States has violated the terms of its convention of 1916, the Franklin D. Roosevelt treaty, and has maintained in office by force and arms Luis Berne as president who, according to Haitian constitutional law, is ineligible to hold the office, being the son of a native of Guadeloupe, and, therefore, a Frenchman.

Berne's Claims Upheld

Berne's claim that his birth registration was destroyed by fire and is not available for scrutiny, is said to have been given an interpretation favorable to him by Brig. Gen. John H. Russell, the personal representative of the President of the United States in Haiti who, it is said, has indicated that the Haitian council of state, named by Berne, is satisfied as to his nativity. The family of Berne, Haitians state, in world war registration, was held under military obligation to France.

The call for the Congress, in reference to law enforcement, stated:

Disfranchisement Issue

"The sin of omission to reduce representation of the South, where the right to vote has been abridged has been but a step to the failure to reapportion representation in the Congress of the United States as called for after each decennial census. The unwarranted failure to agree on a new apportionment in the Sixty-seventh, Sixty-eighth and Sixty-ninth Congresses is causing citizens throughout the country to grow

Dr. W. H. Jernagin will preside at sessions.

International Alliance Of Negroes Leads War For Political Emancipation

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 18 — Dr. Lionel A. Francis, Supreme President, International Alliance of Negroes, Inc., at a largely attended meeting held at 817 S. Broad street, Philadelphia, outlined the organization's policy for bringing about the long desired improvement in our social life through the political avenue.

Enthusiasm ran high when he said that there was not a single colored political organization anywhere that was free enough from the control of the dominant political parties to render the truest, largest, most successful, far-reaching real service to the colored race as a whole, and not merely to a few political leaders who were usually rewarded at the expense of the vital interests of the race.

The situation as it existed is this: At every election, the various political clubs would become active, the leaders thereof by pre-arrangement would seek to deliver as many votes as possible to certain candidates, and the rewards for service usually accrued to a few individuals only rather than to the race as a whole, who thereafter could render absolutely no service to the race in any sense of the term, because their bread and butter would be at stake, being controlled by the very sources that the race would have to attack in order to make its wants and wishes known.

As a result of this situation, the evils pertaining to lachry, discrimination, and Jim-Crowism in its various forms, the housing problem, segregation and other vital questions could not be handled effectively. Nor were the condition of men in the various civil service departments—municipal, state and federal—such as the police, the employees in the mail service, etc., in anyway promoted, because they had no independent spokesmen, who were not afraid of their jobs and afraid to make their voices heard, and who could dare, if need be, to antagonize the powers that be, because they were not dependent upon such sources for their bread and butter.

The situation was therefore an intolerable one, and should be remedied quickly. It only required a political organization of a different character from any present or hitherto existing, with men of integrity in it who were not looking for personal gain for themselves, but actuated altogether with the highest motives on behalf of the race and its welfare—men who could not be bought or sold, and who, not expecting anything for themselves

personally, would not be afraid to be outspoken in defense of their racial rights and aspirations, and who if repeatedly or outrageously denied could have a weapon of defense through their votes or otherwise prosecute their cause with justice and confidence through the courts or in any other way that circumstances or expediency may, at the time indicate as being the wisest and best thing to do.

To that end, no member of the Colored Citizens' League, which would be the political auxiliary of the International Alliance of Negroes, Inc., would be eligible to appointive office; and any member who accepted any appointment to office would at once, automatically, cease to be a leader in and recognized by the League. He might continue as a member of the League if he chose, but he could have no active part in shaping or influencing the policies and decisions of the League.

The situation, however, would not apply to members of the League who were elected to office, for such individuals would then be obligated to the votes that placed them in office rather than to the political powers that be.

With such a program prepared and preached in season and out of season to Negroes, it would not be long until the Negro would have a new sense of political consciousness, unite all his voting forces, and thus secure needed reforms for the race as a whole that are above the personal welfare or fortune of the individual jobholder who alone gets a penny or two for the services he renders around election time. By securing the balance of power as between the various political parties, they would be compelled to seek us and not we them, and thus could we secure needed reforms by dictating public policy. We could and must secure binding pledges and agreements in writing that we could use as circumstances might warrant.



DR. LIONEL A. FRANCIS, Supreme President, International Alliance of Negroes, who is waging a fight to emancipate the Negro from segregation of all kinds, using politics as the key.

3-DAYS NATIONAL RACE CONVENTION

AT VARICK A.M.E. ZION CHURCH, PHILADELPHIA

Corner 19th & Catherine Sts. Rev. W. H. Taylor, D.D., Pastor

WEB., THURS., FRI., & SAT., OCT. 20-24TH, 1926

Delegate Sessions Morning and Afternoons. Mass Meetings 3 Nights
National Orators will ring Race's Liberty Bell. Local orators will welcome

ADMISSION FREE. ALL WELCOME

19th Annual Meeting. National Equal Rights League, to Demand
Enforcement of Declaration of Independence and Pardon for

Houston Soldiers Mayrtrs

SESQUICENTENNIAL RIGHTS

RACE CONVENTION CALL

Guardian
ON TO PHILADELPHIA, DELEGATES OF ALL COLORED AMERICA,
OCTOBER 20TH, TO RING OUR LIBERTY BELL, AND THE REAS-
ONS FOR ASSEMBLING. *10-16-26*

Boston, Mass., Oct. 1, 1926:—Sesquicentennial Greetings to the Colored
American Element of the United States of America Citizenry from the Na-
tional Equal Rights League of the *Boston, Mass.*

Let us congratulate ourselves that we are here at the 150th Anniversary
of the birth of a country which we helped to found, and at the national cele-
bration of this Sesquicentennial. Surely at such a time, any original ele-
ment, made an element by difference of treatment, should nationally as-
semble to take an accounting of their public status. An element racially pro-
scribed, almost alone in proscription, most assuredly should convene to confer
on its maltreatment. Hence this League calls upon Colored Americans in
every place to be represented at a national sesquicentennial convocation on its
civil right condition in the Varick A. M. E. Zion church, 19th and Catherine
streets, Philadelphia, Penn., Oct. 20th to 24th, 1926.

Let us frankly admit that we are publicly proscribed as no other Ameri-
cans are, or even aliens in our land; that this proscription, if not increasing,
is not appreciably diminishing; that as a considerable racial element we make
complaint, fuss and protest aloud far less in frequency and volume than has
any other race even half so badly treated in their own country. Admittedly
then we need to cry aloud for justice, freedom and equality in a more often
and more generally to be read manner than we have in the past. Hence
again this League calls its 19th Annual Meeting in the birth city of the De-
claration of Independence, at the Sesquicentennial of its being signed, during
the celebration and at the doors of its Sesquicentennial Exposition, Oct. 20th
in the Varick A. M. E. Zion Church. On-to-Philadelphia, delegates of Colored
America.

Boots it nothing to Colored America that it shed the first blood for Ameri-
can Independence? That it furnished the first martyr to the founding of
this Republic, whose heroic death gave the torch to patriot eloquence to light
the fires of actual battle for separation and a new nation? Come to Phila-
delphia, birth city of the Declaration of Independence, and let the race de-
cide right now, for it is this race's "first move."

Lies there no opening for redress or opportunity for effective Declara-
tion in the undeniable fact, admitted even by "Silent Cal" at Philadelphia,
July 4th, that the eternal portion of this basic document of justifications for
the New Birth, are the declared to be "Self-Evident Truths" that, First, "All
men are created equal;" Second, "Are endowed by their Creator with certain
inalienable rights;" Third, "Among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of
happiness;" Fourth, "Governments derive their just powers from the con-
sent of the governed." Whether such principles, so declared, so destructive
to caste proscription, disfranchisement and lynching, afford an unprecedented
opportunity for effective appeal to the public opinion of white America and
of mankind, depends entirely upon us, upon assembling in Varick Church, Oct.
20th, 1926 for concerted race thought and united race voice. On to Phila-
delphia, then, black delegates from every place, at the Sesquicentennial time
of the signing of the Declaration.

What better, riper occasion for this race to state its grievances, its para-
mount issues and its demands than at the peak of a federal congressional
election campaign in the country's and the Declaration of Independence's
Sesquicentennial year, in the birth city of Independence? Then, On to Phila-
delphia, make haste, O, our race.

Delegates are besought from Branch Leagues, Citizens' Equal Rights
Committees, Civil Rights bodies, race churches, organizations, orders, etc.
Send-off Delegate Mass Meetings Oct. 17th or 18th, are especially suggested.
Days' sessions will be executive, nights' sessions public, with a special trip
to the Exposition on Saturday, Oct. 24th.

Come on to Philadelphia to press home the statement of Pres. Coolidge
to the League and UNITED COLORED AMERICAN COMMITTEE delega-
tion who presented the Sesquicentennial petition against federal employees
segregation, of gradual elimination, and to ask a tangible beginning. Bring
petitions signed for the full pardon of our Houston soldier prisoners, already
too long martyrs to Southern American color prejudice and persecution. On
to Philadelphia. Send us word you will meet us there. Send for the Sesqui-
centennial Leaflet, a 2-cent stamp, for Colored Pioneers of American Inde-
pendence.

Rev. Geo. Frazier Miller, N. Y., Pres.; Rev. Benj. Swain, Mass. Vice-
Pres.-at-Large; Rev. T. S. Harten, N. Y., Natl. Organizer, Director Soldier
Pardon Drive; Wm. Monroe Trotter, Cor. Sec., 9 Cornhill, Boston, Mass.

LYNCHING AND SEGREGATION DISCUSSED BY EDUCATORS IN LEAGUE CONVENTION

Leaders Come Together to Discuss Plans for the Future Development of the Negro In America

Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 26.—
Chicago
The Equal Rights League held its
10th Annual Convention in the
Varick Memorial A. M. E. Zion
Church, sessions being held from
Wednesday, October 20th to Sun-
day, October 24th. There were
several addresses delivered dur-
ing the session, many stirring ap-
peals being made to the Negro
to "be up and doing." Maurice W.
Spencer, prominent in the race
movement in Washington, D. C.,
delivered a fitting memorial to Dr.
William A. Sinclair who brought
so well during his long life to the
Negro's cause.

The president, the Rev. George
Frazier Miller of New York, de-
livered his annual address, which
was well received. Hon. Ernest
Lyon of Baltimore, Md., spoke on
"Disfranchisement and Peonage as
Violation of the Declaration of
Independence" and the plan of bat-
tle was outlined. The keynote of
the convention was the enforce-
ment of the Declaration, which is
all the more imperative because
there is being celebrated now the
150th year of the independence of
the United States.

Lynching and segregation were
discussed in unmistakable terms,
and J. L. Neill, a well known
practicing attorney of Washington,
D. C., discussed from every possi-
ble angle the question of "Civil
Rights." His discussion was
roundly applauded.

William Monroe Trotter, Bos-
ton, Mass., delivered a masterly
plea arousing much interest in
"Segregation and League Works."

Prominent Citizens on Program
Other persons of national prom-
inence on the program included
the Hon. E. Washington Rhodes,
and Assistant United States Dis-
trict Attorney, Edward W. Henry,
local magistrate, Mrs. S. Willie
Layten, widely known public
speaker and organizer of activi-
ties, the Rev. H. D. Tillman, pas-
tor of Wesley A. M. E. Zion
Church, the Rev. Benjamin W.
Swain, who spoke of "Our Organ-
ization" and the Rev. R. R.
Wright who spoke on "Race
Progress." Much interest center-
ed around the address delivered by
the Rev. H. H. Smith, pastor of
Bethany Baptist Church, Syracuse,
N. Y.

Pleads With Race to Wake Up

Rev. T. S. Harten of New York
in pleading with Negroes through-

out the world to awaken out of
their seemingly indifferent state,
stressed the importance of their
fighting discrimination in all its
forms. All distinctions as to race
were to be fought, and Negroes
were told that this is the psycho-
logical moment to make some de-
mands upon the nation.

Dr. Harten gave a glowing illus-
tration of what can be done by
organizing our forces when he told
how he led a demonstration of
one thousand Negroes in a silent
parade to the City Hall in Brook-
lyn, in protest against the unwar-
ranted assault of a colored wom-
an by a white member of the po-
lice force. He led the only pro-
test that was made by our people,
and this resulted in an indictment
being returned against the white
policeman and a sweeping vindic-
ation of the race woman involv-
ed.

As a result of this stirring inci-
dent much interest was created at
this meeting and a new unit, the
Philadelphia Branch, was organ-
ized, with J. S. Waters, president,
Mrs. Mary E. Winston, vice-presi-
dent, Elijah Crump, secretary, Mrs.
W. H. Taylor, assistant secretary,
and C. S. Whitted, treasurer.

Be Somebody in Politics

Dr. Harten, in speaking against
discrimination, pleaded with his
hearers to support race-controlled
Negro enterprises, the idea not to
conduct a Negro grocery store, a
Negro haberdashery, or a Negro
newsstand, etc., but a business
concert, a legitimate business—a
general utility, for all. After hav-
ing attained some measure of suc-
cess in the business world, con-
tinued Dr. Harten, you will be a
factor worth reckoning with in the
political world.

**The Negro Should Be Self-
Assertive**

Dr. Harten told the Negro that
he must be self-assertive in things
political, urging Negroes every-
where to be governed by their own
thought and to vote "an unbiased
and untrampled ticket," for the
best interest of the race, without
regard to bosses and self-centered
politicians.

SESQUI RACE CONGRESS HELD IN PHILADELPHIA

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 21.—(Special.) The 19th annual meeting of the Equal Rights League, this year known as a Sesqui-centennial Race Congress, opened in the Varick A. M. E. Z. Church here Wednesday with delegates from many sections present. The theme of the Congress this year was "A plan to formulate the Colored American Sesquicentennial Declaration for Rights based on America's fundamental document, and for the Colored American's revolt against race proscription. A feature of the Congress was the ringing of a 'Colored American Liberty Bell' at the birthplace of the Declaration of Independence. Demands for protection of the ballot and of life, abolition of segregation and pardon of the 'Houston Martyrs' were demanded as Sesqui-Centennial justice.

TO RING RACE'S "LIBERTY BELL"

At Birthplace of Declaration of Independence, Race Invited to Convention to Promulgate Its Sesquicentennial Declaration For Rights and Begin New Revolution

Boston, Mass., Oct. 11.—"To ring Colored America's Liberty Bell," at the birthplace of the Declaration of Independence in its Sesqui-centennial year, the colored citizens everywhere are invited by the National Equal Rights League, in a final call issued here today, to send delegates to a national race convention in the Varick A. M. E. Zion Church, 19th and Catherine streets, Philadelphia, October 20th to 23d.

This 19th annual meeting of this race league, born in Philadelphia in 1908, will be a Sesqui-centennial Race Congress to formulate the Colored American Sesquicentennial Declaration of Rights, based on America's fundamental document, and to plan the colored American revolution against race proscription. This declaration in justification of the new revolt and fight for equality will be promulgated on the night of October 23d at the very gates of the Sesqui-centennial Exposition of American Independence.

All race bodies and churches are invited to send delegates. Every center of race population is urged to hold mass meetings through Citizens Equal Rights Committees on October 17 or 18 to send representatives.

Demands for protection of the ballot and of life, abolition of segregation, and pardon for the "Houston Martyrs," as acts of Sesqui-centennial justice, will be stressed.

The convention formally opens Wednesday, October 20th, at 2 o'clock.

Rev. George Frazier Miller of New York, President; Rev. T. S. Harten of New York, Organizer, and Pardon Drive Director; J. L. Neill of Washington and Wm. Monroe Trotter of Boston, secretaries, sign the call.

NEW YORK CITY WORLD
APRIL 25, 1926

NEGRO WOMEN

SEEK TO BETTER COLLEGE LIVING

National Association Begins
Campaign for More Desirable
Conditions at Universities

By Lester A. Walton

The National Association of College Women, a Negro organization, is conducting a campaign for more desirable physical conditions and a standardization of institutions of higher education maintained in the interest of the race having a large female enrolment. Many of its aims are similar to the American Association of College Women.

It is hoped to bring about desired changes through the co-operation of college heads and officials.

Negro colleges employing matrons are to be urged to abolish the position and appoint a Dean of Women who shall have received her A. B. degree.

It is the ambition of its members that the National Association of College Women be made the clearing house for the awarding of scholarships and fellowships to deserving students.

A National Home

Plans are on foot for the establishment of a national home in the District of Columbia.

The purposes of the association are voiced by Miss Lucy D. Slowe, its President, who is Dean of Women at Howard University, Washington, as follows:

"An important task of the National Association of College Women is that of influencing colleges in which our women are trained to raise their educational standards to meet those of the very best institutions of our land. If a college accepts women students and employs women on its faculty it should give them the same status as it gives male students and male teachers, respectively.

"Adequate provisions should be made for housing women students for their physical and social development, as well as for the training of their minds.

"So far as women members of college faculties are concerned, they should have the same opportunities for

advancement that male members have and should receive equal pay for equal service rendered. A Dean of Women of unquestionable character, of thorough intellectual training and of refined manners should be employed

College Reformer



Miss LUCY D. SLOWE

in every co-educational college to centralize and supervise the interests of its women students.

"As a first step toward improvement in college standards, we have set an educational standard as high as that of the best organizations of college women, and it is our policy to accept as members graduates of those colleges that live up to the standards of the best educational groups in the United States. The organization is definitely committed to a policy of demanding high standards of educational efficiency in the colleges whose graduates it recognizes.

"To the specific tasks mentioned added another. If there are to be peace and harmony among the races in the United States the trained men and women of both races must take the lead in bringing this about. Misunderstandings and racial hatreds are due to ignorance and the absence of opportunities for different races to know each other. The colleges of the land ought to open and keep open eternally their doors to men and women of good character and mental capacity regardless of race, in order that there may be a common meeting ground where each race can learn and appreciate that which is fine and worthy of the other.

"The association also seeks to establish better race relations by bringing together frequently for conferences on matters of common interest to both groups of thinking white and colored women."

The National Association of College

Women was permanently organized at Washington in 1924. It has clubs in various States. Its members are graduates from Boston University, Howard, University of Minnesota, University of Pennsylvania, Flisk, Wellesley, University of Chicago, Radcliffe, Oberlin, Smith, Columbia, University of Michigan, University of Cincinnati, Hunter College, Cornell, Leand Stanford Junior, Simmons College, Western Reserve, New York University, Brown, Washburn College, Dickenson College, Ohio University, Mount Holyoke College and New York State College.

Mrs. Eunice Hunton Carter is President of the New York club. Some clubs are rendering a distinct service in their respective communities. In Cincinnati, members of the association tutor at night, without charge, Negro boys and girls attending the local high schools and colleges who are deficient in certain studies. This offer was voluntarily made to the heads of the different institutions.

The national officers are: Miss Lucy D. Slowe, Washington, President; Miss Anna F. Broadnax, Wilmington, Del., Vice President; Miss Juanita P. Howard, Washington, Secretary-Treasurer; Miss Carrie E. S. Lee, Washington, Corresponding Secretary. Sectional directors—Mrs. Lillian Alexander, New York, East; Mrs. Anne E. Crosthwaite Simms, Chicago, West;

Mrs. Erma B. Davis, Baltimore, North, and Miss Sadie I. Daniel, Washington, South. The national officers are: Miss Lucy D. Slowe, Washington, President; Miss Anna F. Broadnax, Wilmington, Del., Vice President; Miss Juanita P. Howard, Washington, Secretary-Treasurer; Miss Carrie E. S. Lee, Washington, Corresponding Secretary. Sectional directors—Mrs. Lillian Alexander, New York, East; Mrs. Anne E. Crosthwaite Simms, Chicago, West;

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Harvard Man Speaks

At Washington Memorial

Dr. Francis G. Peabody, of Harvard University, delivered the Founder Day address at the annual exercises held at Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, in memory of Booker T. Washington. The speaker's subject was "Education for Life." He said in part:

"One of the most touching aspects of the early life of the Negro race in America was its lack of racial consciousness. No traditions of descent or leadership gave him a sense of tenure or of racial pride. In the brief period of sixty years since emancipa-

tion, the Negro has made a great progress. It has clubs in various States. Its members are graduates from Boston University, Howard, University of Minnesota, University of Pennsylvania, Flisk, Wellesley, University of Chicago, Radcliffe, Oberlin, Smith, Columbia, University of Michigan, University of Cincinnati, Hunter College, Cornell, Leand Stanford Junior, Simmons College, Western Reserve, New York University, Brown, Washburn College, Dickenson College, Ohio University, Mount Holyoke College and New York State College.

Mrs. Eunice Hunton Carter is President of the New York club. Some clubs are rendering a distinct service in their respective communities. In Cincinnati, members of the association tutor at night, without charge, Negro boys and girls attending the local high schools and colleges who are deficient in certain studies. This offer was voluntarily made to the heads of the different institutions.

The national officers are: Miss Lucy D. Slowe, Washington, President; Miss Anna F. Broadnax, Wilmington, Del., Vice President; Miss Juanita P. Howard, Washington, Secretary-Treasurer; Miss Carrie E. S. Lee, Washington, Corresponding Secretary. Sectional directors—Mrs. Lillian Alexander, New York, East; Mrs. Anne E. Crosthwaite Simms, Chicago, West;

Mrs. Erma B. Davis, Baltimore, North, and Miss Sadie I. Daniel, Washington, South. The national officers are: Miss Lucy D. Slowe, Washington, President; Miss Anna F. Broadnax, Wilmington, Del., Vice President; Miss Juanita P. Howard, Washington, Secretary-Treasurer; Miss Carrie E. S. Lee, Washington, Corresponding Secretary. Sectional directors—Mrs. Lillian Alexander, New York, East; Mrs. Anne E. Crosthwaite Simms, Chicago, West;

AUG 19 1926 SOUTH BEST PLACE FOR NEGRO, SAYS TYSON

M. K. Tyson, Burlington negro, secretary of the National Negro Tailors and Dressmakers, delivered one of the opening addresses before the convention in Hartford Conn. A report of the speech says:

"Tyson praised North Carolina says it's the best state in the Union. We have the best governor, the best roads, and the best white people in the whole country. The negro must learn to attend to his own business and lynching will soon fade away. The United States government cannot stop lynching, the negro must do that himself. The South is the best place on this earth for the negro. The white people in the south stand willing at all times to help the negro."

Tyson also addressed the striking negro tailors and dry cleaners in New York telling them to go to work and then work out an agreement.

IN COURT FIGHT

Los Angeles, Cal.—Efforts of authorities to halt the stock selling

permit of the Liberatorian Transportation and Steamship and Excelsior Mining Company failed here last week. Authorities believe that the scheme is a fraud. The Rev. J. E. Lewis, pastor of the Living God and president of the company, came in to the limelight several years ago when he started to build a floating church to carry people back to Liberia and establish trade relations. The structure, built out of new scrap and was nicknamed "The Ark," and sank when he launched it. Later he was enjoined from further construction and ordered to destroy the ill fated craft. More recently he opened negotiations to purchase the Shipping Board steam-



Rev. Lewis

er. "Nile" from a junk company. The negotiations are in progress.

The corporation's payment granted him a permit to sell \$50,000 worth of stock the proceeds to apply on the purchase of a steamer "Chiapas" 905 tons and 300 feet long.

Initial payments have been made from the pockets of the directors of the company and the ship will remain tied up at the wharf until sufficient stock has been sold to finance a voyage and secure a full cargo.

NATION MUST PRAY

AGAINST SEGREGATION

PHILADELPHIA.—Unremitting industry and prayer on Thanksgiving day for deliverance from evil and political proscription and segregation is the first recommendation of the National Equal Rights League at its Sesqui-Centennial session which closed at Derricks A. M. E. Zion Church, last week.

The League urges members to vote for men and measures and not parties.

President Coolidge was called upon to show his loyalty to the Declaration of Independence by removing the segregation of employees at the capital.

Congress was asked to repeal its segregated bathing beach bill for the District of Columbia.

A Philadelphia branch of the League was organized with John S. Waters, president; Rev. Alice Winston, vice; Elijah Crump, secretary; Mrs. W. H. Taylor, assistant; Rev. C. S. Whitted, treasurer; and thirty charter members.

Rev. Geo. Frazier Miller, N. Y., was elected president; Rev. Benj. W. Swain, Mass.; Clayton T. A. French, Esq., New York; J. H. R. Clarke, District of Columbia, vice presidents; Jas. L. Neill, of Washington, recording secretary; Mrs. O. W. Taylor, Mass., assistant; William Monroe Trotter, Mass., corresponding secretary; Mrs. Mary E. Gibson, assistant; Maurice W. Spencer, District of Columbia, treasurer; Rev. W. H. Taylor, Penna., chaplain; Rev. C. C. Somerville, Mass., vice-president-at-large; Rev. Thos. S. Harten, New York, national organizer; Rev. L. C. Newby, Conn., Mrs. Blanche Harris, N. J., Rev. J. C. Robinson, Penn., deputy organizers.

Liberian Steamship Co. Factions Battle In Court

Employment of White Attorney by Negro Corporation Starts Big Legal Battle.

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif., Sept. 23.—(Pacific Coast News Bureau.)—Factional differences and rivalries between two factions of the Liberian Transportation Steamship and Excelsior Mining Company, a Negro Corporation of California, resulted in a hearing before Deputy Corporation Commissioner Walch, of Los Angeles, last week when the his members back to Liberia. The leader of the Los Angeles faction structure was built out of new and Rev. E. J. Lewis, pastor of the used material and nicknamed "The Church of the Living God at Los An-Ark," sinking when it was launched. geles Harbor, and builder of the Lewis was enjoined from further famous "Ark," charged the leader of construction and ordered to destroy the San Francisco faction, Attorney the ill-fated craft. Oscar Hudson, Liberian Consul, At a later date he opened negotia- Grand Worthy Joshua of the Hero-tions to purchase the Shipping ines of Jericho as "prejudiced" Board steamer "Nile" from a junk against the plans of the Los Ange-company. The negotiations fell les faction because he was not al-through. lowed to dominate its affairs and a white attorney was employed in his stead." It was also testified that the San Francisco faction is contemplating the establishment of a similar line and would like to hinder the efforts of the Los Angeles colony.

Plaint Dismissed

The hearing was called to determine whether the stock-selling permit of the Transportation Company of which Rev. Lewis is the president should be revoked as a result of an informal complaint made by Attorney Hudson. President Lewis was granted several months ago, a permit by the State Corporation Commission to sell \$50,000 worth of stock, the proceeds to apply on the purchase of the Steamer "Chiapas," 905 tons and 300 feet long.

Initial payments have been made from the pockets of the directors of the company and the "Chiapas" will remain tied up at the Los Angeles Harbor until sufficient funds have been obtained to finance a voyage and a full cargo has been booked.

About two weeks ago a mass meeting was held on board the "Chiapas" one Sunday afternoon, at which Attorney Oscar Hudson and Professor Edward Pittman, a Liberian educator of note who is in this section as a special representative of the Monrovia (Liberia) Chamber of Commerce, addressed a large gathering of friends and stockholders.

Lewis Built the Ark

Rev. Lewis came into the limelight several years ago when he started to build a floating church to carry

THREE YEARS OF IMPRISONMENT FOR SELLING THE NEGRO WORLD

IT is not generally known among readers of The Negro World that the newspaper is not allowed to circulate at all in certain parts of British Africa. It was a surprise, therefore, to them to read in the last issue of The Negro World an article from the Johannesburg Star telling of the trial and conviction before a Nyasaland judge of Isa Macdonald Lawrence, a native of Nyasaland, for introducing into Nyasaland copies of The Negro World and the Workers' Herald, and the sentencing of Lawrence to three years at hard labor, with the recommendation that he be deported from Nyasaland upon the expiration of his term of imprisonment.

The English judge said, in sentencing Mr. Lawrence: "One man like you does more harm than fifty murderers. The murderer at least loses his life on the gallows, but the harm you do goes on until hundreds of lives have been sacrificed." That is the way tyrants have always regarded those who hold high the light of truth in the dense fog of falsehood. But tyrants have always failed to kill the truth when it was free to fight falsehood, and they will fail to do it in British Africa. Truth will prevail there. It has made a brave start. It has penetrated the falsehood of darkness and ignorance which the British have sought to establish along with their usurpation of the lands and exploitation of the liberty and labor of the natives.

Mr. Lawrence has our sympathy. He is a martyr to a great cause—the cause of Africa for the Africans. His imprisonment will help to spread the light among the natives of Nyasaland and all of South Africa, who will clamor all the more and louder for justice and fair play in their own land. Marcus Garvey has penetrated the darkness of Africa with the light of truth and it is not written in the stars that the British usurpers can ever quench it. The African at home and abroad will see to that.

Stand by the Universal Negro Improvement Association. See that The Negro World is read by all your friends and neighbors.